Grammar Book- Unit 1

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The Plural

1) Singular **+ s**

parrot – parrot**s** apple – apple**s** girl – girl**s**

2) Words **ending with y** if a consonant is written before ► **ies**

loll**y** – loll**ies** stor**y** – stor**ies** strawberr**y** – strawberr**ies**

But, if it's a vowel before : boy – boys, bay – bays

3) Words **ending with ch, x, s, sh, o** ► **es**

clas**s** – class**es** bo**x** – box**es** bru**sh** – brush**es**

4) Some words **ending with f, fe, lf** ► **ves**

kni**fe** – kni**ves** wol**f** – wol**ves** li**fe** – li**ves**

But: chiefs, safes, cliffs, handkerchiefs (Doesn't apply)

5) Irregular Forms:

man – men	woman – women	tooth – teeth	foot – feet
mouse – mice	child – children	goose – geese	ox – oxen

louse – lice	person - people	sheep - sheep	deer - deer
bison - bison	fish - fish	moose - moose	offspring - offspring

Some nouns have **a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are **not used** in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: ***trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits***

Exercise 1 – Put the words into the correct form:

child		potato	
party		toy	
boy		key	
fish		ox	
desk		kiss	
toffee		life	
book		lady	
woman		calf	
apple		knife	
star		tooth	
trolley		family	
toe		day	
cow		phone	
house		bear	

photo		brush	
glass		wolf	
pen		strawberry	
car		monkey	
baby		man	
thief		foot	

Exercise 2- Write down the number and the plural of the following words:

Example: a sister - 2 sisters

an apple	5	an hour	6
a city	3	a lady	7
a box	10	a life	2
a brush	4	a tooth	10
a kiss	2	a key	4
a monkey	3	a fox	2
a strawberry	6	a baby	3
an orange	7	a goose	10
a family	12	a foot	2
a boy	11	a box	12
a player	8	a match	5
a man	2	a camera	11
a day	3	a bay	4
a knife	5	a story	9

a glass	4	a team	8
a fly	6	a pencil	7
a child	3	a laptop	2
a wolf	8	a lady	6

Exercise 3- Write the correct plural noun into the gaps:

1.Which Mediterranean_____are the cleanest? (beach)

2.Do you like_____? (tomato)

3.How much do_____'s shoes cost? (child)

4.How many_____does a cat have? (life)

5.Which three_____are the largest in the world? (city)

6.What percentage of_____has three kids? (family)

7.What are the best_____you have ever been to? (party)

8.How many_____should we write in a formal letter? (kiss)

9.What is the best way to keep_____out of the house? (fly)

10. How much would it cost to buy four_____of bread? (loaf)

11. How many_____are there in your town? (church)

12. What do most_____think about all day? (man)

13. How many_____did King Henry VIII have? (wife)

14. Should_____be allowed to use animals? (circus)

15. How many_____do you eat? (mango)

16. How many_____does a millipede have? (foot)

17. At what age do___usually start to walk? (baby)

18. How many stomachs do____have? (sheep)

19. How much do____cost per kilogram? (cherry)

20. Are you good at___? (quiz)

Exercise 4- Write the correct plural noun into the gaps.

1. How many_____does your cat catch? (mouse)
2. They usually keep their winter clothes in_____. (box)
3. We saw some_____on our way to the beach. (deer)
4. She bought two_____in our online shop. (scarf)
5. Our uncle often tells us funny_____. (story)
6. We often have_____for dinner on Fridays. (fish)
7. My sister likes ice cream with_____. (blueberry)
8. Our dog has never had any_____. (louse)
9. The girls bought three_____in the mall. (dress)
10. How many_____work in your office? (person)
11. The farmer has a lot of_and oxen. (sheep / ox)
12. You should always keep your___warm in winter. (foot)

13. Does a cat really have seven____? (life)

14. At how many_____have you been this year? (party)

15. _broke into their house and stole some paintings. (thief)

16. You should clean your__twice a day. (tooth)

17. How many_____work in the restaurant? (woman)

18. My brother always has two_____for lunch. (sandwich)

19. He was unlucky because he missed the hole by_____. (inch)

20. They have five___, three girl and two boys. (child)

Imperative Form

To use, just put the verb in the base form at the beginning of the sentence and end the

sentence with an object.

Tell someone to do something:

Put out the rubbish.

Take an umbrella with you.

Turn off theTV.

If you want to make negative, just put "don't" or "do not" before the verb.

Tell someone not to do something:

Don't shout at me.

Don't openthewindow.

Donot stayout too

late.

If you want to use the polite form of this commands, then add the word "please".

Polite form:

Please don't shout at me.

Please tell me your phone number.

Hand out the books, please.

Help me with the homework, please

Exercise 1- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box. Some of these commands are negative (-).

help – phone – eat – go – leave – clean – sit – drink – close – take – tell – read

1. _____your shoes.
2. _____your emails in the lesson. (-)
3. Today's her birthday._____her, please.
4. _____her my phone number. (-)
5. It's cold outside._____the window, please.
6. _____her in the kitchen.

7. _____ice cream in winter. (-)

8. _____on the table. (-)

9. _____your dirty boots outside.

10. ___and drive. (-)

11. ___them to the airport.

12. _____through the park at night.(-)

Exercise 2- Make the commands **negative** by using "**don't**".

1. Drive her to the shopping mall.

_____

2. Stop at the next gas station.

_____

3. Put your books on the desk.

_____

4. Water the plants.

_____

5. Cross the street.

_____

6. Tell him your address.

_____

7. Take an umbrella with you.

_____

8. Close the door.

_____

9. Help her with the homework.

_____

10. Tell them what happened yesterday.

_____

Exercise 3- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box. Some of these commands are negative (-).

tidy – write – call – be – shut – sit – drive – stay – help – take – buy – turn

1. _____afraid. (-)

2. _____the bus to school.

3. _____too fast. (-)

4. _____a taxi, please.

5. _____on the desk. (-)

6. _____down the music.

7. _____a new laptop. (-)

8. _____your room before you leave.

9. _____me in the garden.

10. ___the door, please.

11. ___out too late. (-)

12. _____the sentence on the board.

Forms of 'TO BE'

AFFIRMATIVE

Singular	Long form	Short form	Examples
1st person	I **am**	I**'m**	I am (I'm) late.
2nd person	you **are**	you**'re**	You are (you're) clever.
3rd person	he **is**	he**'s**	He is (he's) happy.
	she **is**	she**'s**	She is (she's) hungry.
	it **is**	it**'s**	It is (it's) cold.
Plural 1st person	we **are**	we**'re**	We are (we're) late.
2nd person	you **are**	you**'re**	You are (you're) sleepy.
3rd person	they **are**	they**'re**	They are (they're) great.

NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

	Singular	Negative	Interrogative
1st	person	I **am not** (I'm not) late.	**Am I** late?
2nd	person	You **are not** (you aren't) clever.	**Are you** clever?
3rd	person	He **is not** (he isn't) happy.	**Is he** happy?
		She **is not** (she isn't) hungry.	**Is she** hungry?
		It **is not** (it isn't) cold.	**Is it** cold?
	Plural		
1st	person	We **are not** (we aren't) late.	**Are we** late?
2nd	person	You **are not** (you aren't) sleepy.	**Are you** sleepy?
3rd	person	They **are not** (they aren't) great.	**Are they** great?

Exercise 1- Fill in **am, is** or **are.**

1. She_____in the house.
2. The dog and the cat_____in the garden.
3. The woman_____behind a tree.
4. I_____Kevin.
5. Carol and I_____friends.
6. It_____black.
7. My name_____Bob.
8. They_____nice girls.
9. The children_____in the shop.

10. He_____a teacher.
11. We_____hungry.
12. Mrs Dixon_____funny and nice.
13. I_____twelve years old.
14. Jim and Cathy_____at school.
15. The elephants_____tired.
16. Mr Cooper_____in the house.
17. The boys_____in the park.
18. The mouse_____in front of the hole.
19. Peter_____a clever boy.
20. I_____Sam.

Exercise 2- Put the following sentences into the Interrogative form:

1. They are at school. _____
2. She is lazy. _____
3. The boys are good at school. _____
4. Kevin is a good tennis player. _____
5. The elephants are tired. _____
6. Liam is good at Maths. _____
7. The book is on the desk. _____
8. You are rich. _____

9. His shoes are black. _____

10. The cats are in the tree. _____

11. I am late. _____

12. They are busy. _____

13. Pamela is pretty. _____

14. The car is new. _____

15. She is a nice girl. _____

16. They are in the garden. _____

17. My parents are at work. _____

18. Tim is on holidays. _____

19. It is a young cat. _____

20. The books are in the schoolbag. _____

Exercise 3- Fill in the negation of **am, is** or **are:**

1. Canada_____a small country.

2. Ann_____a nice girl.

3. My hands_____cold.

4. They_____tired.

5. He_____a bad teacher.

6. I_____at work.

7. She_____at home in the morning.

8. We_____in the park.

9. Jim_____in school.
10. Our friends_____on their summer holidays.
11. Uncle George_____a good football player.
12. The dog_____under the table.
13. He_____very funny.
14. The shoes_____white.
15. You_____right.
16. Susan_____good at tennis.
17. They_____in the house.
18. His T-shirts_____cool.
19. My sister_____a good swimmer.
20. She_____in Italy.

Possessive Adjectives

Singular	Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Example
1st person	I	**my**	This is **my** phone.
2nd person	you	**your**	Is this **your** bike?
3rd person	he	**his**	This is **his** book.
	she	**her**	**Her** pullover is green.
	it	**its**	Here is **its** ball.
Plural			
1st person	we	**our**	We like **our** dog.
2nd person	you	**your**	Is this **your** car?
3rd person	they	**their**	This is **their** house.

***My** = meu, minha, meus minhas

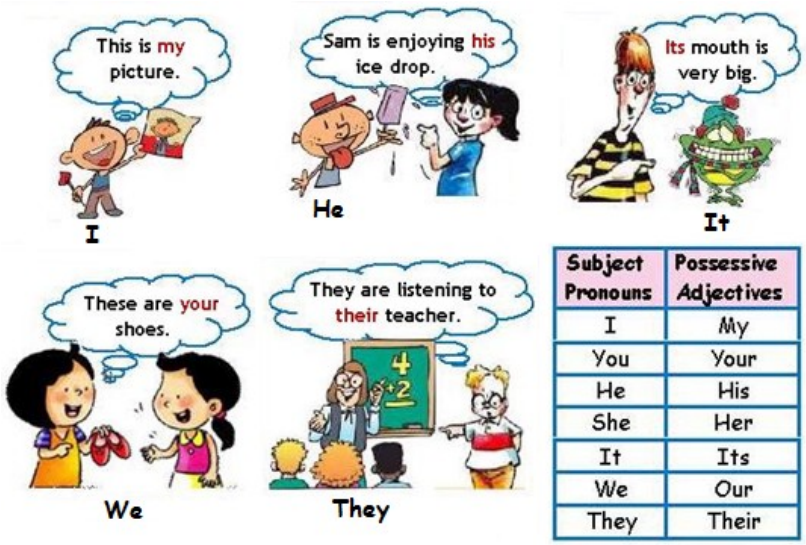
Your = teu, tua, teus, tuas, seu, sua, seus, suas

His = dele

Her = dela

Our = nosso, nossa, nossos, nossas

Their = deles, delas



Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

Exercise 1- Fill in *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*:

1. Ann likes_____teachers at school.
2. Is this Peter's book? No,_____book is in the schoolbag.
3. Mary, is this_____bike? No,_____bike is behind the house.
4. The hamster is in_____cage.
5. Henry helps_____little brother.
6. Children, where are_____exercise books?
7. The boys play with_____football.
8. Tommy writes_____homework.

9. Paul and Cathy eat_____sandwiches.
10. My sister and I go to_____grandmother.
11. The monkey eats_____bananas.
12. The cats drink_____milk.
13. Tom and I like spaghetti. It is___favourite food.
14. Carol and Bob don't like_____classroom.
15. Can I play with__computer game, Tom?
16. Dad washes__car.
17. _____What's telephone number, Susan?
18. _____Ann has two brothers. names are Bill and George.
19. Lucy likes_____new bike.
20. I can't find_ new shirt.

Exercise 2- Fill in *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*:

1. I don't know the time because I can't find_____watch.
2. What's the boy's name?_____name is Ben Scott.
3. Debbie has got a cat._____cat is very lively.
4. The dog is very cute._____name is Ben.
5. We are at school._____school is very nice.
6. I have a new laptop._____laptop is white.
7. I'm from Seattle. Most of_____friends are from Seattle, too.

8. The rabbit is white._____cage is in the garden.

9. Sandra and Jenny are friends._____school is in the city centre.

10. The Millers have a new car.___car is blue.

11. Emma Peel has got a brother._____name is Paul.

12. Nick Baker has a sister._____name is Debbie.

13. Yes, we have a dog._____dog is very old.

14. The boys have got a tortoise._____name is Trundle.

15. Suddenly the children see an old man. It's_____grandfather.

16. Aunt Mary is sitting at the table. Peter fills_____glass with juice.

17. We take the guitars and start to play._ music is great.

18. Mr Clark drives a yellow sports car. It's_____car.

19. Tom and Robert like eating fish and chips. It's_____favourite food.

20. We cannot come on Saturday. It's_____father's birthday.

Exercise 3- Choose the correct answer:

1- Go to _____ office.

*a.*you

*b.*your

*c.*yours

2- _____ six o'clock. Let's go home.

*a.*It's

*b.*Its

*c.*His

3- Our products are famous for _____ durability.

*a.*their

*b.*its

*c.*they

4- I'm very happy about _____ marks.

*a.*you

*b.*your

*c.*yours

5- Valeria is from Italy, but _____ 's in Ireland now.

*a.*his

*b.*her

*c.*she

6- These are my friends. _____ from Finland.

*a.*Their

*b.*They're

*c.*They

7- The apartment has _____ own private garden.

*a.*it's

*b.*its

*c.*his

8- Are _____ umbrellas here?

*a.*we

*b.*ours

*c.*our

9- Mark and Linda are in _____ caravan.

*a.*they

*b.*their

*c.*its

10- I need _____ tools, please.

*a.*your

*b.*you

*c.*yours

ARTICLES- A and AN

If you have to use **a** or **an** depends on the sound the word begins with.

If the first sound is a **consonant**, you have to use **a**.

	banana
a	**sandwich**

	girl

If the first sound is a **vowel**, you have to use **an**.

	apple
a **n**	**orange**
	elephant

Note:

a uniform / **a** university - because the first letter starts with a “ju-sound”.

an hour - because the first letter is silent, and the word starts with an “au-sound”.

Exercise 1 - Fill in **a** or **an**.

1. _____apple
2. _____ugly T - shirt
3. _____hamster
4. _____English book
5. _____sweater
26. _____cheeseburger
27. _____ox
28. _____window
29. _____table
30. _____horse

6. _____iPod
7. _____hamburger
8. _____interview
9. _____dog
10. _____folder
11. _____pen
12. _____octopus
13. _____uniform
14. _____beautiful dress
15. _____walkman
16. _____banana
17. _____angry man
18. _____box
19. _____ice cream
20. _____friend
21. _____duck
22. _____umbrella
23. _____old house
24. _____animal
25. _____chair
31. _____book
32. _____elephant
33. _____ant
34. _____laptop
35. _____internet server
36. _____computer
37. _____eraser
38. _____pullover
39. _____sofa
40. _____exam
41. _____schoolbag
42. _____pot plant
43. _____board
44. _____eagle
45. _____frog
46. _____orange ball
47. _____window
48. _____woman
49. _____ball
50. _____door

A – AN - SOME

Singular: **a** or **an**

a banana	**a** cat	**a** monkey	**a** football
an egg	**an** orange	**an** umbrella	**an** eagle

Plural: **some**

some bananas	**some** cats	**some** monkeys	**some** footballs
some eggs	**some** oranges	**some** umbrellas	**some** eagles

Use **some** for things you **can't count**.

some milk	**some** tea	**some** water	**some** sugar
some coffee	**some** juice	**some** money	**some** butter

List of Common Uncountable Nouns

advice	gold	luck	silver
air	grass	luggage	snow
alcohol	ground	meat	space
art	happiness	milk	speed
beef	history	mist	steam
blood	homework	money	sugar
butter	honey	music	sunshine
cheese	hope	news	tea
chewing gum	ice	noise	tennis
chocolate	information	peanut butter	time
coffee	jam	pepper	toothpaste
confusion	juice	petrol	traffic
cotton	knowledge	plastic	trousers
education	lamb	pork	vinegar
electricity	lightning	power	washing up
entertainment	literature	pressure	washing up liquid
experience	love	rain	water
fiction	oil	rice	weather
flour	oxygen	sadness	wine
food	paper	salt	wood
forgiveness	patience	sand	wool
fresh air	pay	shopping	work
furniture	peace		

Exercise 1- Complete the sentences using either **a**, **an** or **some**.

1. Do you have_____milk?
2. Would you like_____cup of tea?
3. Do you want_____orange?

4. Give him_____present.
5. Father buys me_____stickers.
6. Do you want_____apple?
7. Have you got_____stamps?
8. Would he like_____orange juice?
9. Would you like_____butter and jam?
10. Mum, please give me_____melon.
11. The monkey eats_____apple.
12. Tom reads_____books every month.
13. This is_____excellent test.
14. Please buy me_____little hamster!
15. We need_____eggs to bake_____cake.
16. Would you like_____coffee?
17. She invites_____boys from her class once a month.
18. He always puts_____sugar in his coffee.
19. Mum, I've got_____letter for you.
20. I'd like_____cornflakes, please.

Exercise 2- Complete the sentences using either **a**, **an** or **some**.

1. This is_____important word.
2. Peter works in_____office.

3. Give him_____apples!
4. Do you like_____toast?
5. He has_____blue bike.
6. They have got_____idea.
7. Can you lend me_____money?
8. He is_____policeman.
9. They have got_____hamsters.
10. Can I have_____apples, please?
11. Bill has got_____orange snowboard.
12. This is_____interesting story.
13. They like_____hamburgers.
14. This is_____expensive hotel.
15. Do you have_____mobile phone?
16. She is_____nice teacher.
17. We live in_____old house.
18. He is_____arrogant boy.
19. She is_____beautiful girl.
20. We'll have_ tests next week.

Complete the sentences using either **a**, **an** or **some**.

1. Would you like to be_____actress?
2. Sam always gives his wife_____flowers on her birthday.

3. _____birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
4. Those are_____really nice trousers.
5. You need_____visa to visit some foreign countries.
6. I'm going to the mall. I need_____new clothes.
7. _____shops are open on Sunday, but most are closed.
8. When I was_____child, I didn't like rice.
9. I'm looking for_____new job next month.
10. They bought_new laptops for the students.
11. They have_____really nice flowerbeds in their garden.
12. My sister saw_____accident when she went to school.
13. We live in_small flat in the centre of the city.
14. He usually reads_newspapers in the afternoon.
15. _____I found $10 note on the pavement yesterday.
16. _____He sometimes writes articles for a magazine.
17. She often wears black jeans and___orange T-shirt.
18. _____children learn really very quickly.
19. _____Do you need new notebook for school?
20. We go there once a year to spend_____days on the beach.

Personal Pronouns

We use personal pronouns:

- <u>to talk about ourselves</u>

  I am happy that you can help **me**.
  We are very sad that you can't join **us**.

- to replace a noun we have used before

  Tom is my friend. **He** is very clever. I often play football with **him**.

- to address to other people (2nd person)

  Do **you** like some more coffee? I think Bob likes **you**.

- to introduce a remark (it)

  It was difficult to pass the test.
  It is hard to get up early in the morning.

- to talk about the weather, time, distance or temperature (it)

  It is raining.

  It is very cold today.
  It is 8 o'clock in the evening.

Singular	Subject	Object	Example
1st person	**I**	**me**	**I** need some help. Can you help **me**?
2nd person	**you**	**you**	Do **you** like milk? Carol likes **you**.
3rd person	**he**	**him**	**He** lives next to me. I often talk to **him**.
	she	**her**	**She** needs some help. Please help **her**.
	it	**it**	**It** was a difficult exam. Could you pass **it**?
Plural			
1st person	**we**	**us**	**We** are very glad that you can help **us**.
2nd person	**you**	**you**	Do **you** need a double room? Can I join **you**?
3rd person	**they**	**them**	**They** are thirsty. Give **them** some water, please.

Exercise 1- Fill in the gaps using either **I** or **me.**

1. Give that book to_____.

2. _____don't like working in shops.
3. Does your friend know_____?
4. Ted and_____are going out for lunch.
5. _____like strawberry milkshake best.
6. This is a picture of_____and mum on holidays.
7. Did you know that_____live in Manchester?
8. Jenny always tells_____the truth.
9. Call_____when you get there.
10. This is the house where_____was born.

Exercise 2- Fill in the gaps using either **we** or **us**.

1. _____aren't interested.
2. They don't believe_____.
3. This is what_____wanted.
4. They often see_____walking down the road.
5. _____agree with you.
6. Tell_____what you mean.
7. Can_____tell you tomorrow?
8. _____don't want to go out.
9. This puts_____ in a difficult position.
10. That's impossible for_____

Exercise 3- Fill in the gaps using either **he** or **him**.

1. _____always goes home early on Tuesdays.
2. Ask_____for some help.
3. _____is always a bit quiet.
4. That's easy for_____to say.
5. Do you want to see_____now?
6. _____needs a new pair of shoes.
7. I think that_____is really selfish.
8. Can you ask_____?
9. I love spending time with_____.
10. There's something strange about___.

Exercise 4- Fill in the gaps using either **she** or **her**.

1. _____has got long hair.
2. I see _____on the bus every day.
3. John usually calls_____at half past nine.
4. Sally's sister often buys_____a new jacket.
5. I know that_____studies English.
6. _____'s quite serious, isn't she?
7. That guitar belongs to_____.
8. Is_____going on holiday with you?
9. Ask my sister if_____knows him.
10. __is not interested in geography.

Exercise 5- Complete the sentences with **me, you, him, her, it, us, you** or **them**.

1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at__?
2. Do you know that man? Yes, I work with___.
3. I am talking to you. Please listen to___.
4. These photos are nice. Do you want to look at_?
5. I like that camera. I am going to buy___.
6. I don't know Peter's girl friend. Do you know__?
7. Where are the tickets? I can't find ____.
8. We are going to the disco. Can you come with ?
9. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of_____.
10. Where is she? I want to talk to_____.
11. Those apples are bad. Don't eat_____!
12. I don't know this girl. Do you know_____?
13. Alan never drinks milk. He doesn't like_ .
14. Where are the children? Have you seen_ ?
15. I can't find my pencil. Can you give one to_____?
16. John can't do his homework. Can you help_____?
17. We don't know the way to the church. Can you help_____?
18. I can't find my books. Can you see_____?
19. John, can you come to___?

20. This pen is for Mary. Give it to_____.

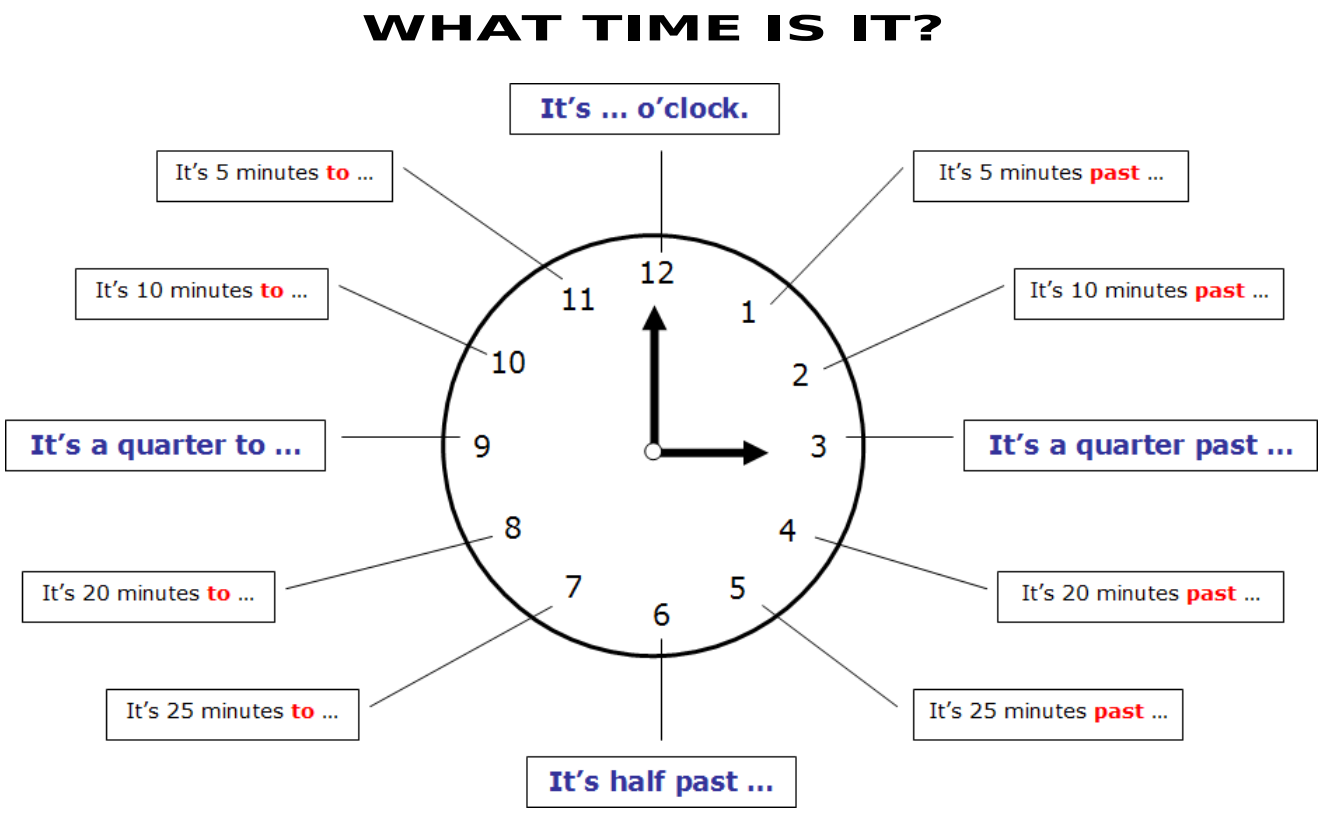
Exercise 6- Complete the sentences with **me, you, him, her, it, us, you** or **them**.

1. We like to see the photos. Please show___to_____.
2. Mr Hoskins wants to read the newspaper. Please give___to_____.
3. Sam wants the eraser. Please give_____to_____.
4. Your mother needs the camera. Please give____to_____.
5. My friends want to see your dogs. Please show_to_____.
6. I want to see your test. Please show___to_____.
7. We don't know your phone number. Please give_to_____.
8. I want those books. Please give_____to_____.
9. He wants the key. Please give_____to_____.
10. Carol wants the keys. Please give__to____.
11. I want the laptop. Please give__to____.
12. They want the money. Please give_to____.
13. These flowers are a present for mother. Please, give_____to_____.
14. This note is for father. Give_____to____.
15. This cake is for Carol and me. Please give_____to_____.
16. The roses are for mother. Please give_to_ .
17. I need help. Please, help_____.

18. The boys are playing football. Give_____the ball.

19. We are hungry. Bring_____ the sandwiches, please.

20. Father is in the living room. Bring_____ the book



a.m. - p.m.

Midday- 12:00

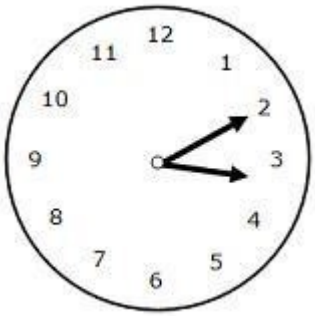
Midnight- 00:00

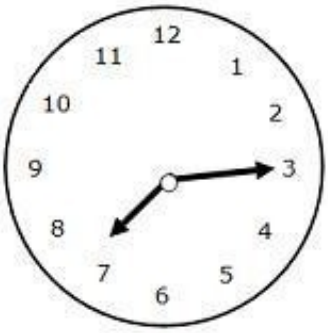
Examples:

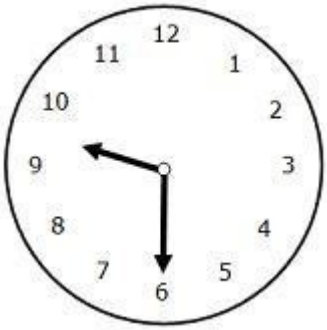
24-hour	**12-hour**	
11:00	11 a.m.	It's eleven o'clock a.m.
23:00	11 p.m.	It's eleven o'clock p.m.
10:30	10.30 a.m.	It's half past ten a.m.
22:30	10:30 p.m.	It's half past ten p.m.
04:45	4:45 a.m.	It's a quarter to five a.m.
16:45	4:45 p.m.	It's a quarter to five p.m.
08:15	8:15 a.m.	It's a quarter past eight a.m.
20:15	8:15 p.m.	It's a quarter past eight p.m.

09:10	9:10 a.m.	It's ten (minutes) past nine a.m.
11:20	11:20 a.m.	It' twenty (minutes) past eleven a.m.
21:50	9:50 p.m.	It's ten (minutes) to ten p.m.
19:40	7:40 p.m.	It's twenty (minutes) to eight p.m.

Exercise 1- Complete with the write answer:

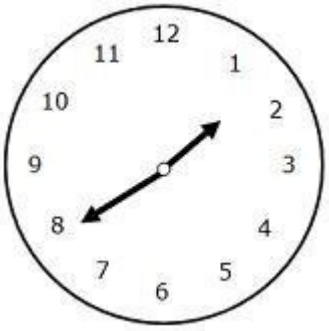


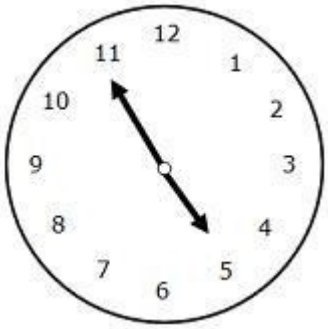


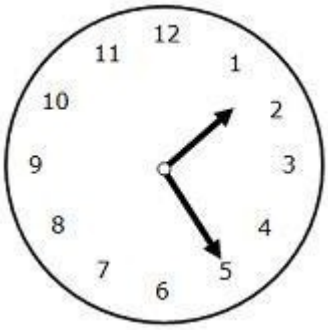


_____ _____

_____

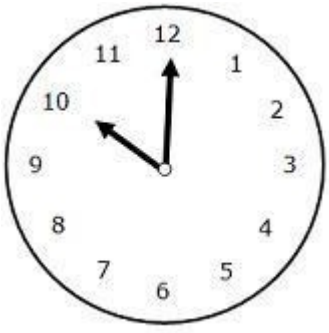


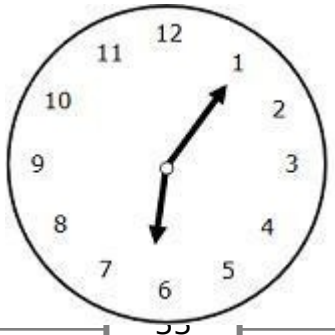


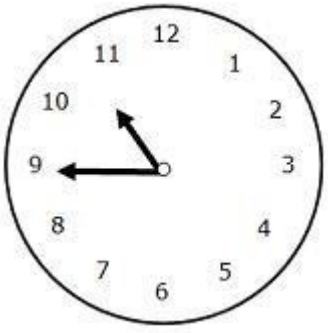


_____ _____

_____







_____ _____
_____

Exercise 2 - Write down the times. Don't forget to write a.m. or p.m. Start the sentence with "It's".

1. 04:45 _____

2. 13:20 _____

3. 24:00 _____

4. 18:49 _____

5. 07:30 _____

6. 20:34 _____

7. 15:52 _____

8. 14:15 _____

9. 05:20 _____

10. 22:27 _____

11. 09:08 _____

12. 16:15 _____

13. 11:22 _____

14. 00:30 _____

15. 18:45 _____

16. 10:40 _____

17. 06:15 _____

18. 17:10 _____

19. 21:25 _____

20. 11:55 _____

Adverbs Of Frequency

We use the adverbs of frequency to tell someone how often something happens:

Frequency	*Adverb*
100%	always
90%	usually, regularly
80%	normally, generally
70%	often, frequently
50%	sometimes
30%	occasionally
10%	seldom
5%	rarely, hardly ever
0%	never

The adverbs of frequency go **before a main verb**:

Subject + adverb + main verb or **Subject + auxiliary verb + adverb + main verb**

We **never** work on Sundays.

They **usually** play volleyball on Thursdays.

I **always** get up at 7 during the week.

He can **usually** visit us on Sundays

We have **often** got some homework.

The adverbs of frequency go after a form of to be (am, is, are):

Subject + to be + adverb ---------- They are always busy.

We can also use the following adverbs **at the beginning of a sentence**: Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

Sometimes I go shopping on Saturdays

Task 1 – Rewrite the sentences using the signal words in the brackets.

1)You drink apple juice. (always)

_____

2)Mr Brown has dinner. (at 7 o'clock)

_____

3)The school finishes. (in June)

_____

4)Mrs Lee buys food. (once a week)

_____

5)They go to the theatre. (on Fridays)

_____

6)I am silly. (never)

_____

7)We do the homework. (every day)

_____

8)You are hungry. (sometimes)

_____

9)My friend plays football. (usually)

_____

10) They eat rice. (seldom)

_____

Task 2 – Choose the most suitable signal word for each sentence.

- **always**
- **in September**
- **never**
- **usually**
- **often**
- **seldom**
- **in the afternoon**
- **on Tuesdays**
- **at night**
- **sometimes**

1)Mary goes to bed _____.

2)Paul _____ plays with his sister.

3)Mr and Mrs Green ____ write postcards.

4)The children ride a bike in the park ____.

5)Luke can't _____ eat an ice-cream.

6)____ Miss Marple visits us.

7)Danny ____ has five lessons a day.

8)I listen to the radio _____.

9)Mother _____ buys coke. It is unhealthy.

10) The school starts ____.

Present Simple

Grammar explanation

Sentence construction in the Present Simple Tense

Affirmative Form

I You We They	**play**	volleyball. football. basketball. the piano. the drums.
He She It	**plays**	

Negative Form

I You We They	**do not** **don't**	**play**	volleyball. football. basketball. the piano. the drums.
He She It	**does not** **doesn't**		

Interrogative Form

Do	I you we they	**play**	volleyball? football? basketball?

When Where	**do**	I you we they	**play**	volleyball? football? basketball?

Does	he she it		the piano? the drums?

How	**does**	he she it	**play**	the piano? the drums?

Rules of forming the 3rd person singular (HE, SHE or IT)

The verbs in the 3rd person singular get –s ending. There are some spelling rules you have to learn.

Verbs ending in -o, -z, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x

It needs to add *–es* on the end

Examples:

- *to teach* (ensinar) – *teaches* *to kiss* (beijar) - *kisses*
- *to go* (ir) – *goes* *to fix* (consertar) - *fixes*
- *to watch* (assistir) – *watches* *to push* (empurrar) - *pushes*

Verbs ending in -*y* preceded by consonante

Take off the –y and add -*ies*

Examples:

- *to fry* (fritar) - *fries*
- *to fly* (voar) - *flies*
- *to study* (estudar) - *studies*
- *to worry* (preocupar-se) - *worries*

V

Ju

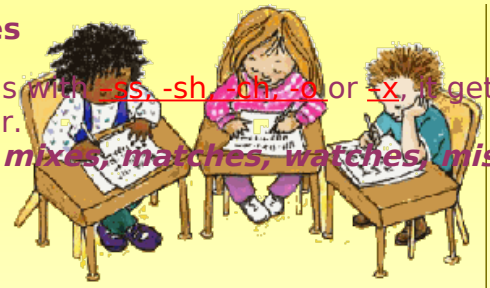
E

- *t*
- *t*

Rules of forming the 3rd person singular:

The verbs in the 3rd person singular get –s ending. There are some spelling rules you have to learn.

1) **Y** changes into **–i** in the end of the verbs if there is a consonant before it.
e.g.: **try → tries**



2) If the verb ends with -ss, -sh, -ch, -o or -x, it gets **–es** ending in 3rd person singular.
*e.g. : **wishes, mixes, matches, watches, misses, goes, does***

Created by Zsuzsapszi

Signal words

- every day, every week, every month, every year
- ever
- never
- always
- often
- on Mondays …
- usually
- rarely
- generally
- seldom
- sometimes
- in the mornings …

The use of the Present Simple Tense (The Structure is: **Subject + main verb + complement)**

1) We use Present Simple if we want to express a repeated action. These times we use the signal words mentioned above.

E.g.: I always get up at 6 o'clock.

2) We use Present Simple if we want to say a general information or natural law.

E.g.: The Earth moves round the Sun.

3) We use Present Simple if the action is the person's characteristic.

E.g.: The Simpson's eat a lot.

4) We use Present Simple if we ask someone about his/her provenance.

E.g.: Where are you from? I'm from Hungary.

5) We use Present Simple if we can't put the verb into the Present Continuous.

E.g.: Sam wants to eat now. I love you. I believe in miracle.

6) We use Present Simple in zero and first conditional sentences.

E.g.: If the sun shines, it is warmer. If you visit me, I will be happy.

7) We use Present Simple if we say a fixed arrangement or a scheduled event, programme in the future.

E.g.: The bus starts at half past 6 tomorrow.

8) We use Present Simple in a narration.

E.g.: The Stuarts go on holiday. They go by car. They like travelling. They pack their luggage, and then they prepare some sandwiches. …

9) We use Present Simple if we want to introduce reported speech in the present.

E.g.: Tim asks Mary if she marries him.

10) We use Present Simple in a time-clause sentence to express a future action after when, before, after, as soon as, until, till, by the time …

E.g.: When the children arrive home, they will have dinner.

Until lunch, you have to do your homework.

Before school, she has to eat something.

After school, I will pick you up at the gate.

We go to the mall, **as soon as** you come home from school.

By the time he arrives, we will have dinner.

Affirmative Form

Exercise 1 - **Write the correct form of the verbs in the brackets on the lines.**

E.g.: They…… to school. (to go) ➔ go

1)I usually _____ a bike in spring. (to ride)

2)You _____ dinner at 4 o'clock every day. (to prepare)

3) Mary and I _____ to school at quarter past 7. (to go)

4) My parents _____ work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. (to finish)

5) They _____ new dresses for Mary in May. (to buy)

6) You never _____ meat. (to eat)

7) I always _____ home after school. (to walk)

8) The students _____ English from Mrs Harrison. (to learn)

9) We _____ a lot on Saturdays. (to dance)

10) You _____ your house for Christmas. (to decorate)

11) Charlie and Mandy _____ the table before lunch. (to set)

Exercise 2 – Write the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets on the line. You have to use 3rd person singular.

E.g.: She…… to school. (to go) ➔ goes

1) Tim _____ to Paris every month. (to fly)

2) Sandra _____ carefully on the lessons. (to listen)

3) Molly _____ her homework in the afternoons. (do)

4) Britney often _____ when she _____ a romantic film. (to cry, to see)

5) She _____ her hair in the bathroom. (to brush)

6) It _____ a lot in England. (to rain)

7) He never _____ at me. (to laugh)

8) Mrs Davis _____ after lunch. (to wash up)

9) Tigger _____ jumping. (to like)

10) Mum rarely _____ the bus. (to miss)

11) Ms Martin usually _____ about the housework. (to worry)

12) Bill _____ his girlfriend. (to kiss)

Exercise 3– Write the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets on the line.

1) The students _____ their books to school. (to bring)

2) The pop group _____ a lot. (to practise)

3) His brother never _____ the ball. (to catch)

4) She _____ we _____ hungry. (to think; to be)

5) We _____ on Fridays. (to go out)

6) The boys usually _____. (to fight)

7) Mum _____ to cook something new on weekends. (to try)

8) Brian and Frank _____ every day. (to swim)

9) I _____ to tell you the truth. (to want)

10) Her parents _____ her up when she _____ ill. (to call; to be)

11) Dick always _____ my homework. (to copy)

Exercise 4 – Write the correct forms of the verbs on the line from this list.

- to bake
- to build
- to drink
- to get up
- to know
- to play
- to read
- to wear
- to work
- to write

1) I _____ a letter to my grandma.

2) We _____ milk for breakfast.

3) The teachers _____ at school.

4) They _____ football every Friday.

5) I _____ a cake for Jake in September.

6) We _____ your address.

7) The Lees _____ at 6 o'clock.

8) The children _____ a sandcastle in summer.

9) The women always _____ beautiful skirts.

10) The pupils often _____ books.

Exercise 5 – Write the correct forms of the verbs on the line from this list.

- to bark
- to fry

- to carry
- to collect
- to come
- to eat
- to have
- to sleep
- to watch
- to work

1) Mark _____ by day because he _____ at night.

2) Fred _____ TV in the evenings.

3) Mr Thomson _____ dinner at 6 o'clock.

4) Winnie-the-Pooh always _____ honey.

5) The dog _____ when the postman _____.

6) The meat _____ in the oven.

7) Peter _____ huge boxes at his workplace.

8) Mr Brown _____ stamps.

Exercise 6 – Write the correct forms of the verbs on the line from this list.

- to arrive
- to ask
- to begin
- to blow
- to fix
- to live
- to open
- to remember
- to study
- to win

1) The school _____ at 8 o'clock.

2) I _____ your birthday every year.

3) My class _____ every competition.

4) Mr Sand _____ cars, he is a mechanic.

5) We _____ in New Hampshire.

6) The teacher _____ the students on the lessons.

7) Fiona _____ Spanish.

8) The wind often _____ in autumn.

9) Father _____ the window when he _____ home.

Exercise 7 – Multiple choice time!! There are three different verbs given for each sentence. You have to choose the correct one, and then you have to write the correct form of this verb on the line. Look at the example.

e.g.: *I ____ school at half past 7. (begin, start, finish)* ➔ **start**

1) The clothes _____ in the garden.

to wash	to fall	to dry

2) Tom _____ to work every day.

to drive	to take	to jump

3) Mrs Brown _____ the beds in the mornings.

to take	to make	to do

4) The leaves _____ down in autumn.

to fly	to break	to fall

5) Mother _____ in the kitchen.

to start	to cook	to lie

6) I never _____ anyone your secret.

to give	to forget	to tell

7) We _____ on holiday in July.

to go	to spend	to do

8) Tyler _____ fast.

to hit	to run	to smile

9) Children _____ chocolate.

to love	to make	to break

10) Barbara always _____ to do her homework.

to answer	to do	to forget

Exercise 8 – Write sentences to the pictures with the given verbs. You can name the characters in the pictures. Use SIGNAL WORDS!

- to cry
- to hug
- to eat fries

- to give flowers

1-

4-

2-

3-

Negative sentences

Sentence construction

I You We They	**do not** **don't**	**play**	volleyball. football. basketball. the piano. the drums.
He She It	**does not** **doesn't**		

Task 1 – Don't or doesn't?

E.g.: They ..... go to school. ➔ don't

1) Mary _____ travel to France.

2) We _____ write an essay every day.

3) My mum _____ sell flowers.

4) Peter and Sam _____ fish.

5) I _____ talk to him about love.

6) Kim _____ usually sit next to Mike.

7) You _____ build houses.

8) Lilith _____ teach Jim.

9) They _____ forget my birthday.

10) The train _____ arrive in time.

11) Susie and you _____ go to the shop.

12) The child _____ smile at Luke.

13) My family _____ spend money on silly things.

14) Jake _____ pick up the litter.

15) Ben and I _____ collect stickers.

Task 2 – Write the correct negative forms of the verbs in the brackets on the line.

E.g.: She …… to school. (to go) ➔ doesn't go

1) Jack's father _____ (to drink) alcohol.
2) I am short. I _____ (to play) basketball.
3) It _____ (to rain) a lot in the Sahara.
4) You _____ (to get up) at 6 o'clock in the morning.
5) The Rosins _____ (to check) the doors.
6) Mrs Morris _____ (to buy) unnecessary food.
7) We _____ (feel) tired.
8) Josh and Danny _____ (to do) maths homework.
9) Sarah _____ (to know) my telephone number.
10) I _____ (to laugh) at Phil.
11) Mr Robins _____ (to water) the plants in his office.
12) You _____ (to live) in Mexico.
13) Mary _____ (to love) Mark.
14) They _____ (to call) Greg.
15) The students _____ (to stand up) when the teacher comes in.

Task 3 – Write the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets on the line. Then rewrite the sentences into negative. Look at the example below.

e.g.: I ____ to school . (to go) ➔ *go / I don't go to school early.*

1) Cindy _____ (to put on) mini skirts.

_____

2) The students _____ (to listen) to the teacher.

_____

3) My class _____ (to make) an excursion in May.

_____

4) We _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree at Christmas.

_____

5) I _____ (to lock) the door of my office after work.

_____

6) Phil _____ (to arrive) home at 5.

_____

7) You _____ (to sleep) ten hours.

_____

8) We _____ (to wear) a school uniform.

_____

9) Linda _____ (to lie) in the sun in summer.

_____

10) Lisa and Frank _____ (to meet) their friends after school.

_____

Task 4 – Rewrite the negative sentences into affirmative.

1) Tim doesn't copy music.

_____

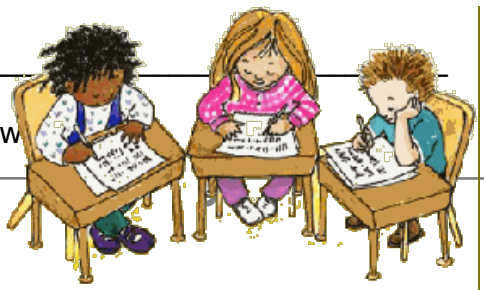
2) The Smiths don't drink juice for dinner.

_____

3) My father doesn't wash the car.

_____

4) Dennis and I don't clean the window



_____

5) I don't want a new bicycle.

_____

6) Steve doesn't speak Arabic.

_____

7) They don't watch late night films.

_____

8) Lola doesn't miss the last bus.

_____

9) Grandma doesn't write a postcard to her family.

_____

10) You don't worry about your exam.

_____

Copy the following words into your vocabulary and write their meaning next to them, then learn these useful words and expressions.

▪ to write	▪ to pick up
▪ to fish	▪ sticker
▪ to talk	▪ unnecessary
▪ to arrive in time	▪ to laugh
▪ to smile	▪ to water the plants
▪ to put on	▪ to lie in the sun
▪ to listen to	▪ to meet
▪ to make an excursion	▪ to clean
▪ to decorate	▪ late night film
▪ to lock	▪ the last bus
▪ to arrive home	▪ to worry

Task 5 – Write sentences to the pictures with the given verbs. You can name the characters in the pictures. Use SIGNAL WORDS in some sentences!

- To take a shower
- to brush your teeth
- to open the window
- to hit
- to paint
- to hoover

1-

2-

3-

Task 6 – Rewrite the sentences. Look at the examples below.

e.g.: I don't start school at half past 7. ➔ I never start school at half past 7.

e.g.: We don't often visit museums. ➔ We rarely / seldom visit museums.

1) John doesn't fly to London.

_____

2) The work rarely finishes at 4 o'clock.

_____

3) I never begin a new topic before holiday.

_____

4) Harry doesn't remember my name.

_____

5) We don't often walk to school.

_____

6) Sally never cuts my hair.

_____

7) Sam doesn't fix cars.

_____

8) My parents don't often dance.

_____

9) The wind never blows here.

_____

10) Leslie and you seldom break the window.

_____

Interrogative sentences

Do	I you we they	**play**	volleyball? football? basketball?
Does	he she it		the piano? the drums?

When Where How	**do**	I you we they	**play**	volleyball? football? basketball?
	does	he she it	**play**	the piano? the drums?

Task 1 - Write the correct form of the verbs in the brackets on the lines. Then write an interrogative sentence. Look at the example below.

E.g.: They go to school. ➔ Do they go to school?

She visits her grandma. ➔ Does she visit her grandma?

1) John _____ the car. (clean)

_____

2) Mary _____ her hair. (brush)

_____

3) Mandy _____ the lunch. (cook)

_____

4) He _____. (cry)

_____

5) Patty and Billy _____ at the disco. (dance)

_____

6) Dale _____ next to the lake. (fish)

_____

7) Tim _____ up at 7. (get)

_____

8) They _____ lunch at 1. (have)

_____

9) Ms Dew _____ the clothes. (iron)

_____

10) You _____ comics. (read)

_____

Task 2 – Rewrite the sentences into interrogative ones. Look at the examples of task 1.

1) April never dresses in her room.

_____

2) They often play basketball.

_____

3) Mum washes up in the evenings.

_____

4) We enter the room.

_____

5) Tiny seldom fetches the ball.

_____

6) The disco finishes at 2 a.m.

_____

7) Mother and father usually help me.

_____

8) I clean my teeth twice a day.

_____

9) The children always do their homework.

_____

10) Ben misses the bus every morning.

_____

Task 4 - Change the following sentences into interrogative then give short answers according to the sign. Look at the examples. Be careful with 'to be' and 'have got'.

They dance a lot. ☺ ➔ Do they dance a lot? Yes, they do.

She swims fast. **X** ➔ Does she swim fast? No, she doesn't.

1) I am a doctor. ☺

_____

2) have dinner at 6 o'clock. **X**

_____

3) Father often buys some food. ☺

_____

4) Mrs Canter always gives us a test. **X**

_____

5) Sam wants an ice-cream. **X**

_____

6) Henry sleeps in his bed. ☺

_____

7) Tom and Mary catch a cold easily. ☺

_____

8) Paul learns English. **X**

_____

9) It costs $20. ☺

_____

10) Tina makes the bed. **X**

_____

Task 5 – Match the questions and the answers. Write the correct letters into the boxes provided.

1) How old are you?	A At 1 p.m.
2) Where are you from?	B Because she works a lot.
3) What is your name?	C I'm Tim's brother.
4) What colour is your bicycle?	D Two. A dog and a parrot.
5) How often do you visit your grandma?	E On the bench.
6) Who are you?	F Jennie Rendon.
7) Where do you always sit?	G 12.
8) When do you have lunch?	H Twice a week.
9) Why doesn't she come to the disco?	I From France.
10) How many pets have you got?	J Blue and grey.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Task 6– Write the questions for these answers. Look at the example below.

e.g.: <u>When do you start school? →</u>

I start school at half past 7.

1)_____
She lives in New York.

2)_____
I cook dinner in the kitchen.

3)_____
Paul works in a bank.

4)_____
They go to bed at ten o'clock.

5)_____
They have lunch at home.

6)_____
Ernest collects baseball cards.

7)_____
Sam drinks milk for his breakfast.

8)_____
George watches TV in the living-room.

9)_____
She gets up at six o'clock.

10) _____
I go to the library.

Task 7 – What is the question? To give you some more help the verbs are in the brackets. Look at the example:

e.g.: Grandma. (visit) → Who do you visit?

1)_____

From New Castle. (be)

2) _____

In the bathroom. (wash your face)

3) _____

A blue pen. (have got)

4) _____

At half past 6. (get up)

5) _____

Every day. (play football)

6) _____

Ten. (be)

7) _____

Because I always work late. (have dinner at 9)

8) _____

Three times a day. (clean your teeth)

9) _____

Red. (be)

10) _____

A dog. (eat bones)

Question Words (WH questions)

WHAT	What is your name?
WHEN	When does he come?
WHERE	Where do you live?
WHY	Why are you late?
WHO	Who is that girl?
WHOSE	Whose pen is it?
WHICH	Which book do you like best?
HOW	How are you?
HOW MUCH	How much is the dress?
HOW MANY	How many computer games have you got?
HOW LONG	How long did you stay there?
HOW OFTEN	How often do you have English classes?

I. How to form WH-questions?

1. with an auxiliary: ***Wh-word + auxiliary + subject + main verb …?***

- Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs (not main verbs).

Common auxiliary verbs include be, do.

- *What* do you do for a living?
- *When* is she coming?

2. without any auxiliary - (when WH-words replace subjects already)

Wh-word + main verb …?

- *What* happened to Peter?
- A bad accident happened to him today.
- *Who* won the game?
- Tio won the game.
- *Who* gave you this present?
- My cousin gave me this present.

Exercise 1- Complete the questions and write them down.

1. _____book is it? I think it's Mary's.
2. _____are my jeans? They're in the cupboard.
3. _____is Kate's birthday? On Sunday.
4. _____did you like the football match? It was fantastic.
5. _____is making the noise? It's Kate.
6. _____flavour is it? Peppermint.

Now **find the answers** and then write the correct Wh- word for each one.

1. _____is your favourite colour? Orange.
2. _____is in the garden? The children.
3. _____pencil is it? It's Peter's.
4. _____are you? I'm fine, thanks.
5. _____are my shoes? They're under the table.
6. _____is your party? I'm fine, thanks It's on Friday.

Exercise 2- Put the words in the correct order.

1. (do/ you / where / go to school?)

___Where do you go to school?_____

2. (you / do?/ what/ do)

_____

3. (John / come from / does/ where?)

_____

4. (it / take from London to Paris?/ does/ how long)

_____

5. (she /does/ how often / go to the cinema?)

_____

6. (you / have?/ how many children / do)

_____

7. (when / you / do/ get up?)

_____

8. (do / you / how often / study English?)

_____

9. (time / the movie / what / does/ start?)

_____

10. (you / do / where/ play tennis?)

_____

Exercise 3- Choose the correct question words

1. _____ do you live? - I live in London.

2. 's that girl? - She's my sister.
3. do you go to school? - By bus.
4. do banks open? - At eight O'clock.
5. are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!

4- Write question about the words in bold.

Example: He drank **juice**. - What did he drink?

1. They went to **Spain**.
2. He writes **novels**.
3. **Lacy** likes soccer
4. The girls watched **a serial**.
5. He discovered **the truth.**

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/word_order4.htm

Possessive Case

That's the way to express that someone owns

something. With **persons and animals**:

Singular: **'s**	Plural: **s'**
This is Tom**'s** bike.	These are the boy**s'** bikes.
This is Kathy**'s** mother.	This is the girl**s'** mum.

With **things**: **of**

The colour **of** the table is black.	The second chapter **of** this book.

If the noun **ends with an s**, add just the apostrophe to the end of the noun.

Where is Jes**s'** school bag?

If there are two nouns, change only the last one to the possessive.

Sam and Cathy**'s** new dog is really cute.

Exercise 1- Use .... of ... / 's / s'

Examples:	the door / the room	the door **of** the room
	the mother / Ann	Ann**'s** mother

1) the camera / Tom _____

2) the eyes / the cat _____

3) the top / the page _____

4) the daughter / Charles _____

5) the toys / the children _____

6) the names / your friend _____

7) the man / name _____

8) the car / Mike _____

9) the garden / our neighbours _____

10) the birthday / my father _____

11) the car / my parents _____

12) the dog / the boys _____

13) the dress / Susan _____

14) the ball / the girls _____

15) the price / the coat _____

16) the ring / Chloe _____

17) the rackets / the players _____

18) the house / the Coopers _____

19) the uncle / Bill _____

20) the waiting room / the doctor _____

Short Answers

FORMS OF TO BE – present tense

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Am I?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.

Is it?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't
Are you?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

TO DO – present tense

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Do I?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

TO HAVE

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Have I got?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he got?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

CAN

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Can I?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.

Can it?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

FORMS OF TO BE – past tense

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Was I?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't
Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

TO DO – past tense

	Positive answers	**Negative answers**
Did I?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did you?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did he?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did it?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Did we?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did you?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did they?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

Exercise 1 - Write a positive (+) or negative (-) short answer next to the question.

1. Are you tired? (+) _____
2. Are the girls in the park? (-) _____
3. Is Carol your friend? (-) _____

4. Has Peter got a dog? (-) _____

5. Do you speak English? (+) _____

6. Are Jane and Nicky friends? (+) _____

7. Has Sam got a laptop? (-) _____

8. Can you walk to school? (+) _____

9.Does your mother make dinner? (+) _____

10. Do you read newspapers? (-) _____

11. Is this your pen? (-) _____

12. Can I help you? (+) _____

13. Do they like her? (-) _____

14. Are your parents at work? (+) _____

15. Can he play cricket? (-) _____

16. Does Scarlet like fish? (-) _____

17. Can he play chess? (+) _____

18. Is Mary from England? (+) _____

19. Are you from Germany? (-) _____

20. Have you got a car? (+) _____

Exercise 2

Example: Is he married? + Yes, he is. – No, he isn't.

1. Did you watch the film last night? + _____ – _____

2. Do whales have lungs? + _____ – _____

3. Have they gone? + _____ – _____

4. Can I have a lift into town? + _____ – _____

5. Do you know my sister? + _____ – _____

6. Does the bus leave in an hour? + _____ – _____

7. Am I late? + _____ – _____

8. Could they afford to move here? + _____ – _____

9. Did Shakespeare live here? + _____ – _____

10. Has Tommy told you his joke? + _____ – _____

11. Will you wait for me? + _____ – _____

12. Is it cold outside? + _____ – _____

13. Would it be better to get a loan? + _____ – _____

14. Are we going to the lake now? + _____ – _____

15. Has she finished work yet? + _____ – _____

16. Can I have a go on that game? + _____ – _____

17. Is David's brother an accountant? + _____ – _____

18. Will you get me a jar of coffee? + _____ – _____

19. Are the team going to win? + _____ – _____

20. Have you got a new jacket? + _____ – _____

Present Continuous

How to form: **Form of to be + verb + ing**

I	**am** + verb + ing	I **am playing**.
he, she, it	**is** + verb + ing	The bird **is singing**.
you, we, they	**are** + verb + ing	We **are dancing**.

The present progressive is used:

- to indicate actions happening at the time of speaking.
- for future actions that are planned.

Examples:

-She is talking to her mom now.

-Are they studying at the moment?

-She is American, but she's living in Canada at present.

Negative Form

In the negative form, just add ‘not’ after the verb to be:

Subject + verb to be + not + verb with -ing + complement

Example:

She is not watching TV.

Interrogative Form

The auxiliary verb ‘to be’ appears at the beginning of the sentence. The structure is:

Verbo to be + sujeito + verbo com -ing + complemento

Example:

Is she watching TV?

Are they running?

Rules

Check it out below some rules about Present Continuous:

1. When the main verb ends with ‘–e’ and is preceded by a consonant, the vowel is removed and the -ing is added.

Examples:

To dance - dancing

To take - taking

To make - making

To come - coming

Exceção: *verbo to be - being*

2. When the verb ends with –ie, it is replaced by –y and –ing is added.

Exemplos:

Die (morrer) – dying

Lie (mentir) – lying

3. When the verb is monosyllable or disyllable and follows the pattern of consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC), the last consonant is duplicated.

Example:

To swim – swimming

To travel – travelling

To cut – cutting

To run – running

To sit – sitting

Exceção: *when the last consonant is w or x, it is not doubled.*

To snow – snowing

To fix – fixing

Exception: if the stressed syllable is the first, the final letter is not folded. Only the –ing is added.

open – opening

happen – happening

Pay attention!!!

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form.

I don't know the answer. ~~*I'm not knowing the answer.*~~
She really likes you. ~~*She's really liking you.*~~
He seems happy at the moment. ~~*He's seeming happy at the moment.*~~

Stative verbs often relate to:

- thoughts and opinions: *agree*, *believe*, *doubt*, *guess*, *imagine*, *know*, *mean*, *recognise*, *remember*, *suspect*, *think*, *understand*
- feelings and emotions: *dislike*, *hate*, *like*, *love*, *prefer*, *want*, *wish*
- senses and perceptions: *appear*, *be*, *feel*, *hear*, *look*, *see*, *seem*, *smell*, *taste*
- possession and measurement: *belong*, *have*, *measure*, *own*, *possess*, *weigh.*

Verbs that are sometimes stative

A number of verbs can refer to states or actions, depending on the context.

I think it's a good idea.
Wait a moment! I'm thinking.

The first sentence expresses an opinion. It is a mental state, so we use present simple. In the second example the speaker is actively processing thoughts about something. It is an action in progress, so we use present continuous.

Some other examples are:

Have

I have an old car. (state – possession)
I'm having a quick break. (action – having a break is an activity)

See

Do you see any problems with that? (state – opinion)
We're seeing Tadanari tomorrow afternoon. (action – we're meeting him)

Be

He's so interesting! (state – his permanent quality)
He's being very unhelpful. (action – he is temporarily behaving this way)

Taste

This coffee tastes delicious. (state – our perception of the coffee)
Look! The chef is tasting the soup. (action – tasting the soup is an activity)

Other verbs like this include:

Agree, *appear*, *doubt*, *feel*, *guess*, *hear*, *imagine*, *look*, *measure*, *remember*, *smell*, *wei gh*, *wish.*

Exercises

1. _____ they coming over for dinner?

- Is
- Are
- Am

2. Maxwell _____ not sleeping on our sofa.

- is
- are
- am

3. My mother-in-law is _____ at our house this week.

- stay
- staying
- be staying

4. I _____ my dinner right now.

- eat
- eating
- am eating

5. My sister _____ Spanish.

- learn
- is learning
- learning

6. I _____ at the hair salon until September.

- work
- be working
- am working

7. We _____ at a fancy restaurant tonight. Jason decided this yesterday.

- eat
- are eating
- eats

8. Why _____ playing football tomorrow?

- he not is
- he isn't
- isn't he

9. They are _____ a new shopping mall downtown.

- opening
- openning
- oppening

10. Melissa is _____ down on her bed.

- lieing
- liying
- lying

Exercise 2

1. My son_____(talk) on the phone right now.

2._____ (you / sleep)?

3. Jason_____ (do) his homework at the moment.

4. Tom_____ (work) on a project nowadays.

5. My kids _____ (play) in the garden now.

6. Some people_____(wait) to talk to you.

7. My wife_____(not cook) today.

8._____(Lucas / study) for his exam right now?

9._____(Ryan / play) the piano now?

10. Lea and I_____(paint) the fences today.

11. Andrea_____(help) me at present.

12. My children_____(not listen) to the radio now.

13. Selena_____(not drink) tea now.

14. I_____(vacuum) the carpet right now.

15. My father_____(watch) TV now.

16. What_____(she / eat) right now?

17._____(your dog / hide) from me?

18. What book_____(you / read) nowadays?

19. Thomas_____(drive) me home now.

20. I_____(wash) my face at the moment.

Exercise 3

About Stative verbs:

https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/intermediate-to-upper-intermediate/stative-verbs

Homework: https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=7337

https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/present-continuous